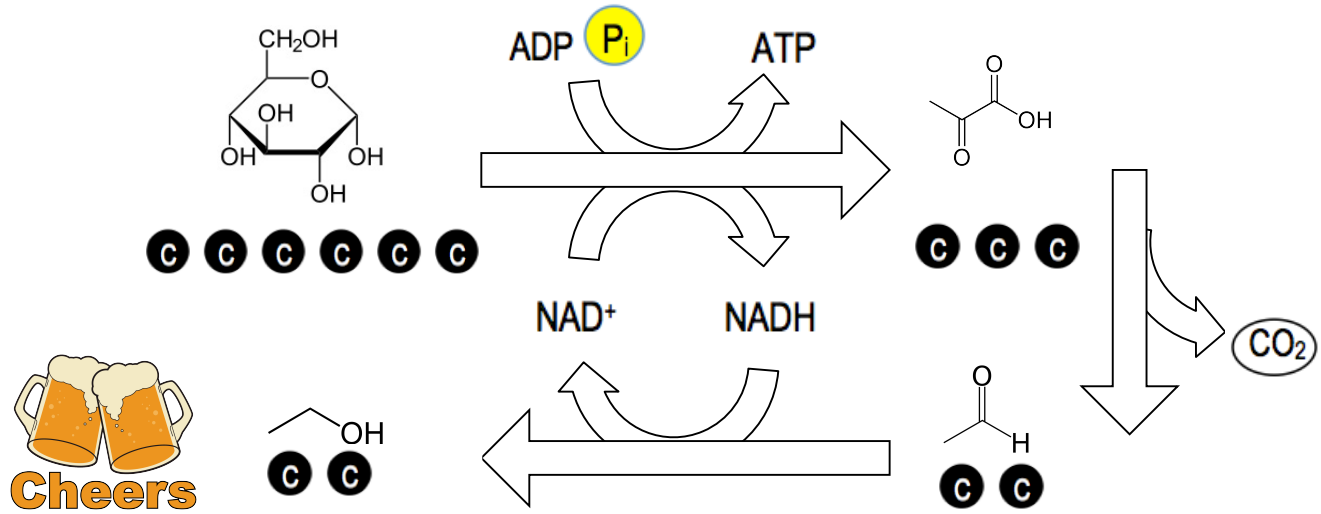
CONCEPT: FERMENTATION

- The fate of pyruvate is determined by the conditions under which the cell is performing glycolysis, and the type of cell
  - □ Anaerobic conditions → lactate in humans
  - □ Anaerobic or hypoxic conditions → ethanol + $2CO_2$ in yeast
  - □ Aerobic conditions → acetyl-CoA
- Alcohol fermentation – pyruvate is converted to ethanol, releasing CO_2 and oxidizing NADH



- Lactic acid fermentation (Cori cycle) – pyruvate is reduced directly by NADH, forming lactate and reforming NAD^+